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WHOLE NO. 1994.

FLAGS CHANGED

Old Glory Is Now the Ensign of the Hawaiian Islands.

THE OLD FLAG FOREVER.

(Frank L. Stanton.)

She's up there—Old Glory—where lightnings are sped;
She dazzles the nations with ripples of red;
And she'll wave for us living, or droop o'er us dead—
The flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—how bright the stars stream!
And the stripes like red signals of liberty gleam!
And we dare for her, living, or dream the last dream
'Neath the flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—no tyrant-dealt scars—
No blur on her brightness—no stain on her stars!
The brave blood of heroes hath crimsoned her bars—
She's the flag of our country forever!

STRONG AND SOLEMN.

This town attended Friday only to the Flag Raising. It was the same in the outer settlements and districts as on this Island of Oahu. There was no doing of business. There was no hurrah like on other holidays. A few people did indulge in some private merry-making after the ceremonies at the Executive building. About every person who saw the ceremonies, and probably all of the people who did not witness the transfer felt that the occasion was a solemn one. The transaction was in every way impressive and of greatest strength. Few of those who attended failed to feel emotions in action. The spectacle was one of a life time. It made a varying appeal. Old Glory has always had here the respect of all people. So has the Hawaiian ensign. Some have loved one flag better than the other. But no man who is a man escaped a pang of sentiment or sorrow when there descended from the State building for the last time the flag of a nation that has so long held an honorable and noteworthy place in the great family of the greater commonwealths. There were not many native Hawaiians present to see the Transfer of Sovereignty. There were present many men who had lived most pleasantly and happily under the Hawaiian flag and who regretted deeply not that Annexation had come about, for they rejoiced in this, but that they saw a flag of a People lowered. It was solemn, it was sad, it makes a remembrance that will dwell with a man forever.

There were two great moments or fleeting periods in the transaction. One was when the Hawaiian flag came down. The other was when the Stars and Stripes went up. The interest, the tension, was breathless. Ideas and thought images rushed and surged. With the flag were endeared associations. To many who looked it had been the only flag for all life to yesterday. There were others who had come to love it and cherish it and felt pain that the course of events had forced it away.

Cheers went up with the American flag. It was a more beautiful banner than ever to many and to all it told that beneath its folds there would ever be uppermost the spirit of justice to

all, the spirit of liberty, of tolerance of absolute fairness to all. To see that American flag on the public buildings here was what some men had striven for for many years, was what many had worked for early and late, consistently and earnestly. They saw a first desire accomplished. But their hearts went out in sympathy to those to whom the momentous incident brought genuine grief.

The ceremony of the noon hour of Friday was the culmination of a series of significant and purposeful acts extending over the past five years and a half. Annexation, insuring stability of Government, internal peace and commercial prosperity, was accomplished in fact by the simple ceremony with its three central figures so splendidly set. President Dole, American Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller were the principals in the happening.

Hawaiian Sovereignty was once transferred to England and was given back again. It was once transferred to the United States provisionally and given back again. It was offered to the United States nearly half a century ago. Now it is gone. Now the Government of the Hawaiian Islands is part and parcel of the Government of the United States.

A tremendous event has gone on record. Never before has the United States so acquired territory. Never before has the United States acquired such territory. The Annexation of Hawaii by the United States marks a change in the policy of the American Government. The country has outgrown the warning of Washington. For Hawaii, Annexation marks a new, smooth and certain career, though there are a number of serious problems in local government yet to be handled. There is here yet much work for those who have carried forward the Annexation movement, or perhaps it should be said the work is for all those who wish Hawaii well.

The day for the Annexation Ceremony was cloudy till the Hawaiian flag came down and there were light showers. So soon as the Stars and Stripes were up the sun came out and for the rest of the day its rays were unobstructed by clouds.

Ceremonies for Annexation were simple and brief and when they were ended all agreed that the very best judgment had been used in deciding upon the manner in which the transfer should be made. There was no crush of attendance. Upon the grounds were several thousand people. Practically the only demonstration was three cheers for the New flag. The town was quiet all day and all evening. There was appreciation of the solemnity of the affair. Many newspaper reports of the transfer are being prepared. To be truthful these cannot describe anything in the rank of an ordinary justification or celebration. There was realization fully of the import of the occasion and all thoughtful people appreciated that there was vastness and meaning in the Flag Raising.

THE ACTUAL TRANSFER.

At the proper time Minister Sewall, addressing Mr. Dole, said:

"Mr. President, I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on July 7th, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to pro-

vide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.'

"This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole said: "A treaty of political union having been made, and the cession formally consented to by the Republic of Hawaii having been accepted by the United States of America; I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."

In reply Minister Sewall said: "Mr. President: In the name of the United States, I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian Government."

"The Admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

This duty was to raise the American flag.

The diplomatic corps, Government and naval officials and distinguished guests began to arrive on the platform about 11:30. President Dole, staff and Cabinet arrived about twenty minutes later. Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and staff, Consul Hayward, Vice Consul Boyd, Col. Barber, Capt. Wadleigh, Capt. Book, Maj. Langitt, Capt. Lydig, Capt. Griffiths, Lieut. Winthrop and others, forming a party of American officials, came next.

On the building at the time were a number of American sailors to assist in the Flag Raising and to raise the standards on each of the two side towers. F. A. Czarniecki, chief quartermaster of the Philadelphia, was in

speculative positions. Parties in charge of the party selected to hoist the American flag, John Henry Ward, George Memarrios, C. A. Corbett, Stanley Baker, W. Johnston and T. C. Bloomer were on the building. The flag raising party was: Master-at-Arms J. T. Newcombe, U. S. S. Mohican; Gunner's Mate G. Pratt, and Machinist R. U. Reynolds, U. S. S. Philadelphia. The party lowering the Hawaiian flag were: Corporal H. T. Kihney, O. Winkler, A. Spillner and H. Myre, all of Company F. N. G. H.

Prayer was offered, all rising.

When all was in readiness, soldiers all at attention, Minister Sewall and President Dole arose, facing each other. The Transfer of Sovereignty was made. Minister Sewall presented to the President the Joint Resolution of the American Congress and said:

This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole's reply, in firm tones, was formal delivery of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America through Minister Sewall.

The Hawaiian flag was saluted with twenty-one guns.

Hawaii Pono was played by the Hawaiian Government band minus the sixteen natives who were excused.

The Hawaiian flag was hoisted down. As it was lowered, Chas. Krentner, the Government band cornedist, sounded "To the Colors!"

This was the critical moment. Many were in tears.

Admiral Miller gave the signal for the American flag to go up.

As the American flag was hoisted a trumpet from the naval forces sounded "To the Colors."

The band from the U. S. F. S. Phil-

adelphia played "Star Spangled Banner." There were three cheers.

The American flag was saluted with twenty-one guns.

Minister Sewall made his address.

The oath of fealty to the United States of America was administered first to President Dole and then to Ministers Cooper, Damon, Smith and King by Chief Justice Judd.

All the troops marched away, followed by most of the crowd that had been on the lawns. The people slowly dispersed from the balconies and the grand stand.

THE CEREMONY.

At 10 o'clock the First Regiment began to assemble at the drill shed and marched out promptly a half hour later. In the mean time those who had secured seats on the veranda of the Executive building began to assemble.

As the King street gate was closed all entered from Richards street and Hotel street sides. The President's staff, including Col. John H. Soper, Maj. George C. Potter and C. P. Lauka, and Capt. J. W. Pratt and W. C. Wilder, were on hand to show notables and citizens to their respective places. Entrance to the balconies was through the mauka side, for convenience. Seated on either side of the official platform and both left and right of the front driveway, was a dense mass of humanity of all nationalities.

At the time of assembling, the grounds and building were in charge of Companies E and F, Hawaiian regulars. Under Capt. Zeigler and Coyne and Lieut. Ludwig and Evansen the companies received all visitors and courteously assigned them to their re-



HAROLD M. SEWALL.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

THE PRAYER.

This was the invocation offered at the Flag Raising by the Rev. G. L. Pearson:

Oh Lord Our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty ruler of the universe, who hast made of one blood all nations to dwell upon all the face of the earth and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation, we heartily entreat Thee to graciously hear our prayer.

In thy providence Thou hast brought us to this significant time, the consummation of a great and important event. Let thy benediction be upon us and all the interests that center in this important hour. May thy blessing abide with Hawaii and all her people. Bless her president, her statesmen, her citizens and all who have contributed to her present prosperity and glory. We most earnestly pray Thee to remember her native sons and daughters. Be thou their friend and saviour and by thy providential care may all things work together for good to them. May all the people appreciate the greatness of their inheritance this day received and may all that works for justice and mercy and peace be conserved and intensified by this change of national life.

By Thy favor, Oh Lord, bless America—the Nation of thy providence, which now becomes Our Country. Bless her in this addition to her broad domain and to the number of her free and noble people. May her banner wave forever here and under its glorious fold in all our broad land may there abide our people—a people who love justice and mercy and peace. May the union of these two Republics rebound to thy honor in the well being of the people and the advancement of our national power and glory. Oh Lord remember our beloved President, his Cabinet and our National Congress and may they have wisdom and grace commensurate with their present needs. Bless our armies and navies and give them success, and grant us peace—a peace that shall secure justice to an oppressed people.

Oh Thou Eternal God, Come Thou and reign over all nations of the earth and may thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Among those who had seats on the special platform were:

The President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior Minister of Finance, Attorney General, Chief Justice, First Associate Justice, Second Associate Justice, Chaplain, American Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and Staff, Capt. Wadleigh and officers of the Philadelphia, Capt. Book and of

ficers of the Mohican, U. S. Consul General Hayward, U. S. Vice Consul W. Porter Boyd, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. King, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Judd, Judge Perry, Judge Stanley, Judge J. W. Kalua, Charge d'affaires for Portugal, French Commissioner, H. B. M. Acting Consul General, Consul for Italy, H. I. J. M. Elvee Consul, Consul for Sweden and Norway, Consuls for Chile, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, H. B. M. Acting Vice Consul, Chinese Consular Agent, Assistant Consular Agent, Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. J. B. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. H. W. Sewall, Miss Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jones, Mr. Bolte, H. Waterhouse, Senator Hocking, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kahaulio, Mr. and Mrs. Achi, A. B. Loebenstein, Alex. Robertson, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Lowrey, S. G. Wilder, W. L. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. Lansing, Professor and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gear, Mr. and Mrs. H. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mrs. McStocker, Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Ema, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Mendonca, Mr. Wilhelm, E. P. Dole, Marshal and Mrs. Brown, L. L. McCandless, J. A. McCandless, W. R. Sims, Mrs. Pearson.

PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation read by Mr. Sewall was:

"To the Government and the people of the Hawaiian Islands:

"By the terms of the Joint Resolution by which the cession of the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to the United States is concluded, it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of Hawaii, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government are to be vested in such person or persons, and to be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct.

"In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon him by the Joint Resolution the President hereby directs that the civil, judicial, and military powers in question shall be exercised by the Officers of the Republic of Hawaii, as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies."

"All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all the military forces will be required to take a similar oath and all bonded officers will be



SANFORD B. DOLE.



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

History Suggested By a Bronze Figure on Daily View Here.

There are those who will sneer at this commemoration, as there are many to be found who will sneer at every sentiment and every hope that is not immediately profitable to some result in a whole of dollars. But what do I ask you to commemorate? Our Hawaiian legislators? Our representatives of the people gathering in the halls of the Legislature? No, no, no, but glorified with the insignia, paintings on these walls were gifts contributions from various sources. British Parliament and the United States Congress. Our representative bodies in enlightened States have each voted sums of thousands of dollars for monuments to their great chiefs and teachers such as Napoleon, Wellington, Columbus, and our great Hawaiian monarchs. Hawaiian Legislature must now prove

After the preliminary negotiations with Mr. Gibson, a contract for the artist for the design of the statue was drawn up by Mr. J. W. Austin, Esq., E. M. Brewer, Esq., former resident of Honolulu, and the Hon. John A. King, chairman of the Monument Committee of the City of Boston. It was stipulated that the statue was to be of bronze, 12 feet high, and to cost \$100,000. The appropriation was made.

The models furnished to the artist for his design of the great Hawaiian hero were: A copy of the original Kamehameha portrait in possession of Hon. John A. King; a portrait of the great chief in the "Pittorequesque" of Dumontville, taken from life in 1818; photos of several Hawaiians of fine physical proportions, arrayed in the ancient feather cloaks with the Hawaiian belt; a portrait of the great chief, the conqueror, along with designs of the ancient Hawaiian war spear.

The Hon. J. M. Kapena interpreted the Premier's remarks to the effect that the Premier, after which His Excellency proceeded to unveil the statue. (Loudly as the statue was exp. from the public view, a Royal salute was fired from the battery, the band struck



WALTER

MURRAY GIBSON.




After the preliminary negotiations with Mr. M. Gibson, a contract was made with the artist for the design of the statue drawn up by Mr. J. W. Austin, Esq., E. M. Brewer, Esq., former president of the Hawaiian Republic, and the friends of the Monument Committee in the City of Boston. It was stipulated the statue was to be of bronze, 12 feet high, and to cost \$10,000. The balance was to be appropriated.

The models furnished to the artist for his design of the great Hawaiian were: A copy of the original Kapa portrait in possession of Hon. W. B. Bishop, the "Pitonesque" of Dumont d'Urville, taken from life in 1841; photos of several Hawaiians of fine physical proportions, drawn in the ancient feather cloaks with the Hawaiian bird of Paradise, the bird of the conqueror, along with designs of the ancient Hawaiian war spear.

of the discovery. The Committee concluded that the most appropriate memorial of this event would be a statue of Kamehameha I, and that the discovery statue was procured, shipped and wrecked on the way but with the recovered by way of insurance. It has been produced, which has satisfied the Committee and now on its pedestal. The Committee are now ready to present memorial statue to the Hawaiian people through your Majesty. As the Committee have no more petitions to declare the statue ready for presentation, and invite your Majesty to unveil it."

The Hon. J. M. Kapena interrupted the introductory remarks of His Excellency the Premier, after the statue was unveiled. He stated the statue was expected from the public view, a Royal salute from the battery, the band struck

WALTER



MURRAY GIBSON.



required to renew their bonds to the Government of the United States.

"The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, upon the transfer of the sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers.

"The municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the Joint Resolution, or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or to any existing treaty of the United States, is to remain in force till the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"The existing customs relations of Hawaii with the United States and with other countries, are to remain unchanged till Congress shall have extended the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands.

"Under these various provisions, the Government of the Islands will proceed without interruption."
(Signed) HAROLD M. SEWALL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.
Honolulu, H. I., August 12, 1898.

SPEECH BY MR. SEWALL.

This address was delivered by Minister Sewall at the conclusion of the formal transfer:

"Fellow Countrymen:—I congratulate you on the consummation of this day's records, a consummation, not a change, the inevitable consummation of the na-

THE NEW OATH.

THE ONLY OATH.

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So Help Me God.

tional policies and the natural relations between the two countries now formally and indissolubly united.

"Inevitable as has been this union, we may rejoice that it will take its place in history with the awakening of the American people to a sense of their responsibility among nations, in that splendid procession of events begun at Manila and which has now embraced these Islands in its broad sweep.

"You are no strangers to your countrymen across the sea, bound to them as you are by the achievements of their sons and brothers here, and by all the activities that make up a country's life. You are no strangers, certainly not in the momentous present. For as it comes to every nation in the dread ordeal of war to test the loyalty of all its sons and the devotion of all its friends so they have tested you, tried you and found you true—when you refused to listen to the suggestions of the selfish and timid, and at your peril, offered up all that these Islands had to offer, as a sacrifice on the altar of devotion to a country you had not yet the right to call your own.

"And your countrymen can never forget that this loyalty and devotion and the opening of hearts and house to our soldier boys that followed this, was the loyalty, the devotion and the hospitality, not of Americans, though this was sweet indeed, but of men who sought to be Americans and had been denied, of men who founded a state for the purpose of admission to the American Union and had been denied, of men who presented this strange spectacle to the world that they stood ready, as you gentlemen about me today, to give up office, and power and personal emoluments and glory, for the simple dignity of American citizenship. Even as you have given up a flag you love, and surrendered the sovereignty of these beautiful Islands, that Hawaii may take her place, however humble that place may be, in the protecting circle of sovereign American States.

"This is the consummation you witness today, which you and your children's children will have the right to celebrate, and let there be no mistake as to its meaning. It means the triumph of no party or faction among you, the opportunity for no personal glorification or personal resentment, the confirmation in power of no authority over you that shall not commend itself to the sense of fairness and of justice of the representatives of the American people, but rather the burial of past prejudices, the obliteration of narrow divisions and the ultimate political advancement of the humblest citizen over whom this flag shall float.

"But it is not for you to rest content in the enjoyment of free institutions. It is for you to help maintain them, to maintain them in the spirit they will be extended to you, in the spirit you have sought them, in the spirit of fraternity and equality, in the spirit of the Constitution itself, now the supreme law of your land, to establish justice, to ensure your tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote your welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity.

"This is the work before you my countrymen and I bid you advance to it. Hand in hand may you go, you of the home race with those whose fathers' land this was, and whose generous virtues have won for them the regard of all mankind. Hand in hand may you go with them as they carry with them their unflinching love of country into the broad plane of American citizenship.

"Advance to the uplifting and up-building of this land to prove it worthy

to share the destiny of the Great Republic.

"Empire may wait indeed, but no hand save His who holds in the hollow of His hand the fate of nations can stay that destiny;

"God bless you my countrymen! "God bless the United States of America!"

"The oath of allegiance to the United States was then administered by Chief Justice Judd to President Dole as 'President of the Republic of Hawaii,' now a territory of the United States,' and to Ministers Cooper, Smith, Damon and King, and the ceremonies of the day were over.

COLORS PRESENTED.

After the flag raising the First Regiment passed around through King and Likelike streets and formed in three sides of a square at the Waikiki end of the parade grounds. The battalion of American troops marched through King and Richards streets and formed on the parade grounds in such a way as to complete the immense square. In this position the troops presented quite an imposing sight. In the center of the square Colonel Fisher took the oath and then administered it to staff, field and line officers, drawn up together.

Just prior to this time President Dole and staff, Minister Cooper, Chief Justice Judd, Mrs. Dole and others appeared in a party in the square. Staff Captain Pratt carried a beautiful silk American flag. Addressing Col. Fisher, President Dole formally presented the flag to the Regiment, being the Camp Boston silk flag of 1893. Col. Fisher tendered the thanks of the Regiment for the handsome token. The flag was received by Color Sergt. D. L. Naone and was immediately unfurled in line. The Hawaiian flag had been folded and wrapped around its staff when the colors were lowered from the Executive building.

During the flag presentation Chief Justice Judd swore in the staff officers of President Dole, beginning with Maj. George C. Potter. Following this the members of all the companies were sworn in. They were drawn up in line and those wishing to take the oath were requested to uncover and raise the right hand. Nearly all the hands went up. The Hawaiian Regiment then escorted the American troops back to the boat landing.

After the ceremonies Friday, Company C had a magnificent spread laid on two tables down the center of the room. Capt. Camara was toastmaster and conducted the affair in an orderly and agreeable manner.

THE "BLOUNT FLAG" IS UP AGAIN.

An Old Glory Lowered Here in 1893 Hoisted Yesterday.

When "Paramount Blount" ordered the American flag hauled down from the Government Building in Honolulu, on the 1st of April, 1893, it was taken on board the Boston and passed into the possession of Lieutenant Lucien Young, he retaining it with another. Lieutenant Young was possessed of an abiding conviction that sooner or later there would be a call for that flag to go up again, and he has carefully guarded it ever since, against the time when it would be needed. In May last he was given command of the converted Yacht Hist and ordered to Cuban waters. Just before leaving he delivered the precious flag to Lorrin A. Thurston with the request that Mr. Thurston use his best endeavors to have it rehoisted on the same flagstaff from which it had been hauled down. Before leaving Washington Mr. Thurston saw President McKinley and told him of the circumstances concerning the flag and received the President's approval of the proposition. The Hawaiian Executive also took the same view of the matter, and consented to use this flag for the purpose indicated.

In April, 1893, the present Court House was used as the executive building, and it was from its staff that the flag was lowered at that time. At the same time that the Hawaiian flag was yesterday lowered from the Executive Building, its companion on the Court House kept its company, and simultaneously with the rising of the stars and stripes over the former building, "the flag that Blount hauled down" rose proudly to its old position, and floated once more in the breeze from which it had been torn, over five years ago.

The historic flag will be preserved as one of the most interesting mementoes of the occasion. Lieutenant Young has been making a magnificent record for himself in Cuba, but the knowledge that this flag has been used for the purpose for which he so long preserved it, will give him as much satisfaction as to have a successful scrap with a lot of Spanish gunboats.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

The fire works display Friday night was quite the most elaborate ever witnessed in Honolulu. Bombs and rockets were set off constantly between the hours of 7:30 and 9. To add to the effect the exterior lights of the Executive building were turned off during the display. James A. Kennedy was in charge. It is estimated that 5,000 people were in the grounds and 2,000 more in neighboring streets. Grounds and Executive building were thrown open to the public and great throngs availed themselves of the opportunity to see the latter in its ball dress.

N. G. H. RE-ENLISTMENT

Immediately after the First Regiment N. G. H. was dismissed yesterday the work of re-enrolling the companies began. All not caring to serve further were at liberty to drop out. The result was most satisfactory. Companies A, C, F and G enlisted almost solid over again, every member of each present signing over. Forty-nine members of Company B signed over, this being about all present. Fifty-one members of Company D took the new oath and enrolled. Five Portuguese in one of the regular companies, E, refused to go on, not caring to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Seven members of H, four of whom were natives, dropped out for the same reason.

RECEPTION AND BALL

There was a little delay with the lights for the ball and reception in the evening, but before it was too late the repairs had been made and the illumination was a grand success. There were hundreds upon hundreds of incandescent lights on the outside and several designs, including an American shield in correct colors. The interior, everywhere, was a flood of light. The decorations in the main hallway, in the old throne room and on the stairway were placed by the Misses Afton, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Emma Davidson, and were very tasteful. Strangely enough two of the floral banks in front of mirrors made the Spanish colors, but this was not noticed by many people.

The reception began promptly at 9 o'clock and continued for more than an hour, during which time there was a regular crush. A number of society men were drafted into service as ushers. The receiving party included President Dole, Mrs. Dole, American Minister Sewall, Mrs. Sewall, Admiral Miller, Col. Barber. The President was attended by his chief of staff, Col. Soper.

It was democratic enough for anyone, this evening function. A couple of thousand people attended. Everyone was welcome everywhere. The grounds were thronged till past midnight. The dancing, for the first hour, was confined to a small space on account of the great number of people in the hall. Music was by the Government band. Refreshments were served on the mauka balcony.

The ball was made notable by the great number of stunning party gowns in evidence. The dancing was entered into with zest and was especially pleasant during the latter portion of the party, as the crowd had then thinned out enough to allow floor space for the ones caring most for the pastime. The floor had been carefully prepared.

HEADS OF VARIOUS COMMANDS OF DAY.

Officers of the Navy, the N. G. H. and the Citizen's Guard.

From the U. S. F. S., Philadelphia:

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, commander-in-chief; Lieutenant A. C. Winterhalter, flag lieutenant; Lieutenant Philip Andrews, flag secretary; Captain C. H. Wadleigh, commanding; Lieutenant Commander T. H. Stevens, executive officer; Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale, navigator; Lieutenants C. W. Brown, H. A. Field, T. H. Brown; Ensigns D. F. Sellers, J. R. Monaghan; Medical Inspector Dwight Dickinson, fleet surgeon; Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung, Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odell, Paymaster J. R. Stanton, Chief Engineer A. C. Engard, fleet engineer; Passed Assistant Engineers W. W. Bush and C. A. McAllister, Assistant Engineers T. W. Clarke, N. K. Davis, J. R. Selfridge; Lieutenant of Marines C. M. Perkins, fleet marine officer; Boatswain J. S. Croghan, Carpenter J. A. Barton, Fleet Pay Clerk J. J. Doyle, Pay Clerk O. G. Haskett, Naval Cadet R. Morris, Chaplain A. A. McAllister.

From the Mohican: Commander S. M. Book; Lieutenants T. Porter, M. L. Wood, H. M. Dombagh; Ensigns S. P. Fullenwider, C. England, H. Laning and Moffet; Paymaster J. E. Cann; Chaplain Thompson; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Alcott; Assistant Engineer A. Hartman; Assistant Surgeon Orvis; Gunner McDonnell; Boatswain L. R. Boland; Carpenter B. F. Markham; Sailmaker J. Roddy.

First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii: Colonel J. H. Fisher, commanding the regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Geo. F. McLeod, Major J. Walter Jones, commanding First battalion; Major Charles J. McCarthy, commanding Second battalion.

Captain John Schaefer, adjutant; Major Charles B. Cooper, regimental surgeon; Captain A. Gartenberg, ordnance officer; Captain W. G. Ashley, quartermaster; Captain J. H. Raymond, surgeon First battalion; Captain R. P. Myers, surgeon Second battalion; Lieutenant C. M. V. Forster, adjutant First battalion, Lieutenant Ed Towse, adjutant Second battalion.

Captains—C. W. Ziegler, Company F; J. M. Camara, Company C; Paul Smith, Company A; J. M. Kea, Company G; T. B. Murray, Company H; Arthur Coyne, Company E; Olaf Bergstrom, Company D; Louis T. Kenake, Company B. Lieutenants—Herman Ludewig, Company F; M. Costa, Company C; John Evensen, Company E; William A. Fetter, Company A; Wm. W. Carlyle, Company H; S. L. Keku-mano, Company G; T. H. Petrie, Company B; L. D. Timmons, Company D; Second Lieutenants—Harry Klemme, Company A; Gustav Rose, Company G; W. E. Rowell, Company H; C. B. Cottrell, Company B; J. A. Gonsalves, Company C; W. W. Needham, Company D.

Citizen's Guard, Republic of Hawaii: Commander-in-Chief, A. M. Brown Marshal Republic Hawaii; Senior Captain, F. B. McStocker; Division I, C. B. Wood, Surgeon; Division 2, Henry W. Howard; Adjutant, J. Batchelor; Quartermaster, W. H. Hoogs; Quartermaster Sergeant, G. W. R. King; Orderly Sergeant, R. C. A. Peterson; Aids to Senior Captain, G. C. Stratemeyer, J. J. Kelly, W. R. Sims.

Captains—J. C. Lorenson, C. B. Ripley, A. M. Turner, Ed. Hingley, Geo. Manson, Antoine Perry, James F. Clay, F. J. Lowrey, Wray Taylor, Jas. B. Copeland, Fritz Rowold, L. H. Dee, Jonathan Shaw, J. A. Gilman; Mounted Reserve, W. F. Dillingham. Lieutenants—W. O. Atwater, J. A. Hassinger, W. C. Parke, Geo. P. Castle, H. F. Wichman, J. B. Pratt, A. T. Atkinson, A. W. Clark, Thos. Carpenter, W. Dower, Edwin A. Strout, Geo. Lucas, B. P. Zablan, Frank Hus-tace, A. J. Lovekin, M. L. Silva, C. L.

Crabb, J. J. Carden, J. W. Short, N. P. Jacobson, P. M. Pond, T. F. Lansing, Geo. W. Carter, H. H. Williams, F. B. Agnew, J. E. Thompson, O. S. Williams, E. P. Mable, C. H. Purdy, W. H. Cummings, T. A. Lloyd, Jr., James Hobbs, Frank Innis, Manuel Cabral, C. Hedemann, H. C. Morton, M. G. Johnson, E. Benner; Mounted Reserve, William Wright, W. Chamberlain, C. H. W. Norton, quartermaster. Sergeants—H. E. walty, E. E. Paxton, J. J. Egan, C. Boite, W. M. Hall, S. von Berg, J. N. Wright, J. A. Kennedy, C. F. Wall, E. R. Adams, J. Carroll, Sr., F. Gertz, D. W. McNichol, Henry Zerbe, Chas. B. Dwight, W. H. Tell, Thos. Wright, J. F. Brown, W. H. Jarret, W. F. Storey, C. C. Rhodes, C. F. Herrick, W. L. Bowers, D. F. Sandford, F. W. Beckley, Geo. Barker, W. M. Graham, D. T. Bailey, R. G. Moore, R. M. Macaulay, E. A. Jacobson; Mounted Reserve, R. W. Atkinson, George Angus, E. A. Mott-Smith, C. W. Dickey, Oscar Cox, Quartermaster Sergeant.

VETERAN DEFENDERS.

Geo. W. De Long Post G. A. R., of this place, attended the flag raising in a body. These veterans, honored wherever they go, made an interesting group. They formed at their hall on King street and under the direction of Commander La Pierre marched to the Executive building grounds just before noon. Those in the ranks were:

Members—P. C. L. LaPerré; S. V. C. Geo. de La Vergne; J. V. C. J. N. Wright; Adjt., J. T. Copeland; Q. M. W. L. Eaton; O. G. E. A. Strough; Guard, F. Sherman; Sgt.-Maj., Geo. Washington Smith; Wm. McCandless, Manuel Martinez; J. D. Conn. Visiting Commanders—J. S. Rainier, Frank May, Geo. Dietz, Thos. Philip, F. Larkins, K. A. Klein, Jas. Howard, W. D. Braden.

COLORS ON SHIPPING.

Along the waterfront there were decorations on the craft in the harbor, the wharves, dredger, marine railway and the Myrtle and Healan boat houses. The big flag waved from the pole on the coal bunkers at the railway dock. Further off a bran new Stars and Stripes spread out to the breeze from Kate Davenport and Sea King worked during the day. They were both discharging at the Mail wharf. The Robert Lewers, Irmgard and Andrew Welch had bunting from stem to stern and the steamer Kanai was audacious enough to fly "Old Glory" at the main during the day. The Inter Island offices were covered with flags and lines to which were attached small flags stretched up to the high pole over the building. This had been done under the eye of that ardent annexationist, James L. McLean, the secretary of the company.

No decorations were on the Philadelphia or Mohican. At the appointed hour the Hawaiian flag was hoisted, a salute given and then it was hauled down again—then Old Glory went up again and another salute.

A HORNELLSVILLE MAN

Has a Novel Experience With an Old Acquaintance.

If ordinary mortals—and Hornellsville, N. Y., mortals are no exception—get a cinder in the eye, or if some dangerous wound or compound fracture of a limb fall to their lot, every available means is employed to dislodge the former and the best known expedients are used to bind up or set the latter. If the average citizen has a corn or backache, he wants to get rid of it as it is an annoyance; but if it eases up a little and flirts with him for a short time the anxiety to part with it diminishes in direct ratio to the flirting. Now, if this meets the eye of the reader who has backache, and there are ninety chances out of a hundred that it will, if that reader is anxious to get rid of it, follow the simple plan adopted by Mr. Wm. B. Van Dusen, of Van Dusen & Marvin, of 15 Church street, Hornellsville, N. Y. He says: "I fully realized the danger of neglecting kidney difficulties, and when I began to have pains in the back, followed by bladder trouble that was growing serious, I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and used them with beneficial effects. The kidney secretions had been very high in color and contained a good deal of brick dust sediment. This was quickly corrected, and the pains in my back were cured. I have recommended these pills to others, who have used them with most satisfactory results."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents for the Islands. Remember—the name—DOAN'S—take no other.

Minister Sewall Remains.

Minister Sewall said last evening that he would remain here and that his duties would continue to be about the same. His position is now that of Special Agent for the United States; Minister and Mrs. Sewall will still have their home at Moana, Waikiki. Both of them are exceedingly fond of the island and Mr. Sewall is pleased indeed with the work he has been able to do here for his Government and for Hawaii.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumpdown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

ALUMINUM WARE, Refrigerators, ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

WICKLESS Blue Flame Stoves OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS. That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables. Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE. FORT STREET.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. S. UBE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 447.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company. DR. W. AYERDAK, Manager.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898

IT IS DONE.

At noon Friday the little drop of Hawaiian nationality merged in the vast ocean of American nationality.

The map of the world was changed in a minute particular. Several thousand square miles of land—merely a handful of earth, was covered with a new title. A small community, that has lawfully and prominently ranked as a nation among the nations of the world, quietly subsides into one of the smallest territorial sections of the United States.

It is a transaction, an evolution, for the good of all, a rectification of boundaries demanded by all existing conditions, a necessity in the readjustment of national forces. And in it the individual counts for nothing as against the benefit to the whole.

The act of Friday was the final announcement of the United States that, after a hundred years of growth and education, and the storing up of material, they would now share in the mission of emancipating the world from misrule and despotism.

"Territorial aggrandizement" to the thinking American has a serious meaning. It means vast and troublesome responsibilities, those that Gladstone realized, when he doubted the policy of territorial aggrandizement for Great Britain. It means the extension of good government, and wise laws, the creation of educational systems, the promotion of free thought.

It is not, therefore, surprising that there exist in our country forecasts of the future that are divergent and significant in the new departure of the Republic.

There is no better exponent of the younger, more ambitious, and hopeful outlook for the future than Senator C. K. Davis, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. These are his words:

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the Republic. This Nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. We cannot retreat to our former policy of isolation. In the domain of the Pacific, ours is henceforth the paramount Power, and we cannot escape the responsibility. The future of an unborn empire of the West, the farthest West, that borders on the East again, lies in our hands.

"I believe we shall be equal to this responsibility. We can take care of all the possessions we may acquire, and comfortably shoulder all the tremendous duties we may assume. We shall find the necessary resources of statesmanship, the qualities of diplomacy, the strength of rulership that is our heritage. The future broadens before us in wonderful ways, which we could not have foreseen. We may go to meet its destinies, calm, confident, secure in the might of the Nation and the justness of its purposes."

There is no better exponent of the thought of the educated, the thoughtful American, than Senator Hoar, who in his speech that approved the annexation of Hawaii, used these words of warning:

"If this country, tempted by the desire to extend the market for its manufactures or to extend its foreign commerce, undertakes to enter upon the competition with the great powers of Europe for empire in the Eastern Hemisphere, it will require very soon a reconstruction of our Constitution and an abandonment of our great principles of equality and constitutional liberty which lie at its foundation. It will change the sentiments and aspirations of the people. The controlling passions, the controlling motives, of our public and private conduct will be ambition, avarice, glory, power, wealth. The teacher of the people will no longer be found speaking of justice, freedom, kindness, love of country, love of home, public spirit, education, humanity, charity. We shall go what is alike the common way of the great empires and the great republics of the past.

"There is the moral of all human tales, 'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past. First Freedom and then Glory—when that fails.

Wealth, vice, war, on barbarism at last.

And History, with a better times vast, Hath but one page."

On this soil of Hawaii, a land the outermost picket line of the great army of Occidental democracy, moving slowly to its struggle, in peace or war, with the unnumbered millions of the Orient.

America called into existence by

"gentle coercion," as Seward said, the Japanese nation, that now confronts her with its vast industrial army, whose pickets are here already. The world is better for it. The sum of human good is increased.

"Territorial aggrandizement" means for America the mission of democracy and self government.

ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

The present issue of this paper will go to many places, and to many persons in the States, who may be looking to these Islands as a nursery of business opportunities. The Islands can maintain a much larger population than now lives upon them, after there is a better adjustment of the land, the labor, and the transportation questions. We invite rather than discourage any one who proposes to emigrate. At the same time, in order to prevent misery, and perhaps suffering, we desire to represent accurately the conditions here.

The great and profitable industry here is the production of sugar. It involves a large outlay of capital, and can be handled only by large capitalists. The rice industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

The coffee industry is still in its experimental stage, but may be regarded as extremely well adapted to farmers with some means, who do their own work. Its profits have not yet been determined. As the product comes in competition with the coffee of all tropical countries, it is only safe to state that its profits will be regulated by that competition. These Islands have no monopoly in the coffee business, but the article is of a superior quality.

All of the tropical fruits readily grow here. The banana and the pine apple, the guavas do well. Whether the profits from their cultivation will yield any more than the profits of good horticultural work in the States has not yet been determined. Brains and industry and skill are just as necessary in the tropics for successful work as they are in the temperate zones. The best work produces the best results. Nature here has the trick of appearing lavish and generous, but in the end she is as exacting as she is elsewhere.

The fruits that are raised here are in competition with the fruits of Mexico, the Central American States, and the British West Indies. The bananas of Honduras and Bluefields compete in the markets of California with the bananas from these Islands. At present, owing to the high rates of transportation, there is no profit in the cultivation of the banana on several of the Islands. In the course of time, the freight rates will be adjusted. When it is done, there will be an outlet for large quantities of early vegetables, and the Pacific Coast will consume them. Only industrious and skilled workers will make profits out of it. The markets here are now largely supplied with apples, grapes, oranges and lemons, and even with vegetables from California, owing to the neglect of residents here to produce them. The Chinese are the chief market gardeners.

The population of the Islands is small. The supply of mechanics, of merchants, of bookkeepers, of professional men is greater than the demand.

The rule of "the survival of the fittest" applies here, as it does elsewhere. It would not be right or just to say that there are better opportunities here than there are on the vast Mainland, with its immense extent of territory, and its undeveloped resources.

If the advertisements and "inducements" offered all over the States to persons proposing to emigrate, are true, there will be no lack of business opportunities on the Continent for a hundred years to come.

These who desire, above all things, a tropical climate will find it here in perfection.

We earnestly desire immigration from the Continent. We as earnestly desire that no one shall charge any one here with making incorrect statements. Misrepresentations regarding "great opportunities" have caused infinite suffering in the States, during the last twenty years. It would be a crime to encourage people to strand themselves in this Paradise.

TWO FLAGS.

The ceremony of the flag raising Friday was dignified and most suitable. To the Hawaiian born it was pathetic. To the American it offered the severe simplicity of democracy, and besides that it was exhilarating.

The trade winds—the winds of commerce in the tropics—claimed their share too in the ceremony.

As the last strain of Hawaii's Pono trembled out of hearing the wind suddenly held itself back. The Hawaiian flag as it left the truck dropped and folded and descended, useless and quiver to the earth. The American flag climbed slowly on its balyards and just as it reached the truck, the trade wind breaking from its airy leash, caught it in its arms, and rolled it out to its full measure.

PEACE.

While the dispatches show that peace is at hand, the situation in the Philippines will require a large and perhaps very large increase of naval and military force, owing to the disturbed condition of the country. As Spain puts the islands in the hands of the United States, until a form of government is agreed upon for the islands, the United States must enforce order, and control the insurgent forces. This may involve an enormous expense, and an increased force. It is uncertain how far the insurrection extends, or how many are involved in it. There is nothing to do, but send reinforcements until it is certain that there are more than enough to control the islands.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We presume there will be some delay, on the part of President McKinley in accepting Attorney-General Smith's resignation. Prominent men in Washington,—near to the President—will, we predict, urge its recall.

We hope that it will be accepted and his successor quickly appointed.

We have known since '93 that Mr. Smith desired to retain office only until annexation took place. As he was one of the leading men in making the "overthrow," he could not in justice to others (whether they were grateful or not was of no consequence), abandon the contract for securing better government until it was secured. We also knew that the income from office was not the slightest inducement for retaining it.

A true estimate of Mr. Smith's services cannot be made, without seeming to disparage the services of his colleagues in the Government. He first of all would resent any comparison, or even suggestion of comparison. But his offices carried with them an unusual, an extraordinary burden of labor and responsibility of which the public knows little or nothing.

As the legal advisor of all the departments and bureaus, as the head of the police force, as the advisor of every sheriff and deputy sheriff and lesser magistrate in the group, as the President of the Board of Health, and the constant and active supervisor of the leper settlement, as the legal axle on which the larger part of the machinery of administration turned, he was burdened with duties which would have crushed or dismayed a less robust and vigilant man. He was the mark for every man who hoped to knife the Government. "Every thief and rascal inquired about his health before he began to cheat."

The cowards, the disgruntled, the disappointed, selected him for special hatred. On the whole we "love him for some of the enemies he made." The necessities of the case made him like the farmer who in clearing land, and underbrush, stirs up the sleeping snakes and the vicious bumble bees. The natives never had, never will have a better friend. In the coming years, if he lives, he will remain one of the few to whom they will appeal for counsel and advice when suffering from their own follies, and when the men who foolishly advise them have dropped out.

We have seriously differed from him, in many matters, but recognize the fact that in the trying days from '93 to the present hour, no suggestion ever came from him, which indicated that he desired to modify his official action in order to win popularity, even when slight and harmless modifications might secure it.

He is entitled to an honorable retirement.

OUR CHINESE.

The annual reception given on Saturday by Mr. Goo Kim, the Commercial Agent of the Chinese Government, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of China, suggests the quiet existence on these Islands of industrious, law-abiding Chinese to the number, according to the census of 1896, of 21,616, including 2,234 children. The Chinese males exceed the total number of American, British and German males by 14,926. If the same proportion of Chinese males to American males existed in California the Chinese residents there would number about 4,000,000.

The Chinese children on these Islands number, according to the census of 1896, 2,234, and exceed by 182 the total number of American, British and German children.

These comparisons enable us to realize the important part this race must take in the local affairs of the Islands in the future. What that part shall be is now not capable of estimation. That it will be serious, these figures clearly declare. Even if a majority of the adults should return to China there are now enough of the native born in the country to more than hold their own against the Anglo Saxons, unless there is a radical change of conditions. The Americans have dominated the country morally, commercially, and to some extent politically, for the last seventy years. The Mainland has been nearer to us than any other country.

There has been an absolute freedom of immigration. Our capital has largely developed the great sugar industry. Although the Chinese have been more or less restricted in their emigration to the Islands, and the males have been largely in excess over females, their children now outnumber the children of American parents by 1414.

These 2,234 children, and the other Chinese children native born will in due time become citizens, by the authority of the Federal Constitution. No one questions for a moment, but rather fears, the industrial or commercial ability of these people.

As value producers on their own account, and not as laborers on the sugar plantations, they stand next to the sugar producers. Aside from the sugar crop, a study of the customs statistics indicates that they are not far from the total of all other nationalities here, including Americans, British, Germans, Japanese and Hawaiians, in the amount and value of their exports.

These are the simple facts. The bearing of these facts upon the future of the Islands is another matter. In what way the Anglo-Saxon may arrest by legitimate means this rapid development, is now one of the questions before us. The rough and simple method of the Mainland is simply to exclude them. But if there is an entire exclusion in the future, what steps will be taken to match their comparatively rapid increase in the present?

Will the American laborer be willing to compete with the Chinaman in cultivating the soil? Will he be willing to compete, when the Japanese reinforce the Chinese as laborers on the soil?

We ask tentative questions and do not for a moment admit that it cannot be done. But how is it to be done?

The supreme question of the stability of government is now settled. For this we fervently offer the Te Deum. We may now take up these questions of the social future.

Annexation will no more make us socially an American population than the annexation of Louisiana made New Orleans an Anglo-Saxon city. The effect of annexation is simply to give all the social forces free play to work out their own destiny, under Republican forms.

OUR TIP.

It may satisfy the curiosity of many, if we state that the "tip" to the Advertiser regarding the confirmation of Mr. Dole in office came directly from Washington, and not through any official sources here. The E. P.s evidently have not yet laid their pipes to the national capital.

There does not appear to be any valid reason for uncanny secrecy in refusing to announce in advance to the sovereign people here the nature of Mr. McKinley's appointments. It has only resulted in a very annoying misapprehension on the part of the foreign correspondents, who were led to believe, and to report in their correspondence, forwarded by the last mail, that Mr. Dole had been replaced by Mr. Sewall.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Some of our countrymen have already resolved to form public opinion on the territorial expansion policy. They have called a conference, in Chicago, of able-bodied statesmen to "consider the future foreign policy of the United States." Men in favor, as well as men opposed to expansion, are invited to attend it, and distribute light on the subject. Some of the conservative papers declare that the discussion of the question is premature, any may embarrass the President.

But these conservatives seem to forget that the President is only the agent of the people, put in office to do their will. Indeed, now that we are a part of the people, we should insist on having our say in the matter, and might send some delegates to the convention. It is an opportunity for some one to make a record.

Looking at the matter from only a local, not a national standpoint, and justly taking our own self interests into consideration, we may come to the conclusion, now that we are in the fold, that territorial expansion may be carried too far. The addition of Philippine soil to our country may be a national benefit, but its vast sugar producing resources, and cheap labor, may injure our own sugar interests.

If this convention is composed of really representative men, and the debates in it catch the ears of the public, it may be of the greatest service in informing the public mind. There can be no better way of educating the people than by public conference of men who are not under penal contracts with the "machine." There is no more hopeful sign of higher and better thought than this plan of the Chicago Civic Federation to bring this serious matter up for impartial discussion, instead of leaving it to the parties to work into platforms.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The Makaapana of August 8th, reports a recent speech delivered by Liliuokalani to the natives. The translation is this:

"The Queen generally praised the people for the aloha they had shown to her. She knew they had come from many places and long distances to meet her, and thank her for what she had done for them. She praised their steadfast fidelity to her. She had, on her part, faithfully worked and labored in every possible way for them. Before they dispersed she desired to ask them to keep the peace on her return home; and to bend their knees before the altar of the Almighty and ask him to keep watch over all the people, and over Hawaii. They must continue to hope that in time to come that the best would happen."

There are rumors that she encouraged them to believe that her own restoration was at hand. But these rumors can not be verified, while the language quoted is confirmed.

It does not signify submission on her part, and we presume there is no submission in her nature.

She has now cast away the best and final opportunity to be of service to the natives. Had she grasped the situation, or had she been wisely advised, she would have told the natives that it was impossible to prevent the possession of the Islands by the United States; that it was of the first importance for them to appeal to, and trust in the generosity of the great Government that was above them; that they had good reason for knowing that there were still many influential people who had an abiding aloha for them, and were doing much to aid them in the education of their children; that it was fortunate that they now had such friends, when people from all parts of the world were crowding in upon them, because there were wonderful changes in the nations lying on the Pacific, and the natives had really made no efforts to keep the country to themselves. She might have told them that when the American colonies rebelled against the British King, very many of the wisest and most patriotic men in the colonies refused at first to give up their allegiance to the British King, but when they saw that the change would take place they consented, in sadness, to change their allegiance.

Liliuokalani has missed a great opportunity for making herself a guide to the people in their days of perplexity and sorrow.

None the less will the white friends of the natives continue to aid them, and see that they are protected by laws even if they cannot prevent their decline and extinction as a race.

SICK TROOPS IN CUBA.

The brave, but heart-breaking letters of Col. Roosevelt and other commanders at Santiago present only another phase of the "hell" of which war is typical.

If 90 per cent of those splendid troops, and the most of them regulars, are unfitted for duty by fevers and exhaustion, it is only evidence that war is not, after all, such a desirable factor in human progress.

The presence of the troops in Santiago, at a season of the year when everyone familiar with Cuba, as it now is, shudders without hesitation it would only result in general sickness and loss of life, is due partially to the impatience of our people, who wanted to see something done, just as soon as war was declared. The Administration also wanted to do something, but it knew the dangerous conditions. It preferred to take the risks of loss by disease than allow the miserable people of Cuba to suffer.

With practical sense the difficulty is met by sending Shafter's army at once to Montauk Point, where it may recuperate.

Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, opens on the sea, and those of us who have fished all around it, at this season of the year, know what strong, salty, healthy breezes from the ocean sweep over it. Near to it is the very old town of Sag Harbor, in which now reside many of the descendants of the whalers, who made fortunes in the Arctic, and constantly visited this port for supplies. Not many years ago, a visitor in that town would be surprised to find that every man he met on the street had been in Honolulu. A short distance from Montauk Point is Gardiner's Island, which was visited by Capt. Kidd, and the descendant of the owner of the Island, now residing in Washington city, has a piece of cloth of gold, which Capt. Kidd gave in exchange for provisions.

First "Tired-of-Dole" Patriot—"Why do they call us Immunes?"

Second "Tired-of-Dole" Patriot—"Why? Because we can't catch disease—or even an office."

THE PASSING HOUR.

The secret was not in evidence. The new oath is simpler than the old.

"One and inseparable, now and forever."

It is evident that Aguinaldo has heard from Garcia.

And now the diplomats of the United States will have their innings.

This is Flag Year in the United States mainland and in the Hawaiian Islands.

About all the Earnest Patriots got in out of the wet, even if there wasn't any rain.

In taking Santiago at the time the place was captured, Shafter's army won a race with fever.

The man who wanted to have general singing of "Old Hundred" had an idea that was worthy consideration.

Those New Yorkers go right at once to the swellest section of the Island and establish their temporary camp.

The admonition "Do all things decently and in order" had not been given, but that was the way throughout.

Perhaps manipulation will continue, but the time for action on the line of party politics is happily postponed for a few months.

It is predicted that if a Naval Reserve force is organized here there will be small difficulty in having the Mainland authorities present a practice ship.

Perhaps now the judgment of men who did not think the extinction of a nationality should be turned into an ordinary celebration will be duly respected.

Now for dress parade at the Honolulu garrison. There is no military function half so pretty and Col. Barber will doubtless put it on frequently when his band arrives.

At least one local chronicler of the drama of Friday deserves personal mention. This is the Hawaiian W. H. Coney, who prepared the best afternoon paper account that was published.

Now for the Commission, which may be a trifle less formal, but not a whit less earnest in transaction of business than the American representatives who acted in the Transfer of Sovereignty.

A large number of the ladies who from the first have been in favor of Annexation were present at the ceremonies yesterday and appreciated to the fullest the meaning of what happened.

The great Bismarck is gone, but the impress of his iron personality will diminish but little as the years roll on. He was the greatest diplomat and military genius of the age.

The Honolulu boys who stowed away on transports for the purpose of joining Uncle Sam's Manila warriors are learning that for some reason or other that particular brand of patriotism isn't cordially appreciated.

Those San Francisco correspondents sending word by the mail on Thursday and giving a list of officials with a big mistake in it have not been here long enough to learn that the Advertiser generally has the news on time.

So far the local stock market is not a great distance ahead of the development of the plantation interest. In fact in the States there are exchanges with less substance. The chief individual danger here just now is that of over-purchase.

Spanish pride must have been specially pained on at the opening of the war with a particular brand of malice that "sticketh closer than a brother." Spanish pride is the most costly attribute with which a nation was ever handicapped.

The appointment procedure, or to call the right name, the patronage distribution under the Stars and Stripes here is perhaps not exactly what the Shouters will approve of, but it seems the practical method best for the public service.

The latest on the subject of Cable is that President McKinley declines to encourage construction by the Scrymgeour Company as a "war measure." The matter will be referred to Congress and when it is taken up by that body it will be found that there is another strong corporation in the field.

George N. Curzon is in the race for the post of Viceroy of India and is likely to get the plum, largely on account of his wife, who was Mary Lett, of Chicago. If this appointment is made the Chicago girl will have as proud a position as any woman alive.

Dispatches from the States at considerable length confirm to the smallest detail just what the Advertiser has given its readers concerning the status here after Annexation. Everything continues the same, excepting the operation of laws contrary to the Constitution of the United States, until new statutes are given by Congress.

TORAL'S MEN SICK TOO

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4.—General Toral, the commander of the Spanish troops, sent a letter today to General Shafter, advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered troops is in an unhealthy condition. The Spanish officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals, and that there was an average of twelve deaths daily.

LETTER HE SENT

Attorney-General Smith's
Note of Resignation.

Makes a Clear, Concise Statement.
Urged by Colleagues to Re-
main—His Decision.

One of the matters before the Cabinet yesterday morning was the resignation of Attorney General Smith. This official was urged by his colleagues to reconsider his determination to retire from the Government. Much argument was brought to bear, but Mr. Smith was firm, saying that he was fixed in his views upon the matter, had most carefully considered it and had set forth his position in his letter. Between Mr. Smith and his associates of the Cabinet there has always existed the most pleasant relations. These will continue on, but the Attorney General, remaining probably till after the Commission from Washington has done its work here, will leave the Government. It has been the wish expressed in many quarters that Mr. Smith, from his intimate knowledge of the theory and practice of Hawaiian laws, should be in office still during the meeting of the Commission here. This opinion, from the Cabinet, will go forward to President McKinley along with the resignation, which is as follows:

Attorney General's Office, Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 13, 1898.
Hon. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Sir:—I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Attorney General, to take effect from the date of the appointment and qualification of my successor.

In taking this action I do not desire to embarrass the administration; on the contrary, I will continue to perform the duties of the office so long as it is deemed desirable; and will, to the best of my ability, assist in the administration of public affairs until my successor is appointed.

I consented to enter office, with others, to assist in seeking for annexation to the United States, believing such annexation to be for the best interests of the people of these Islands. That object has been attained, and I now desire to retire to private life.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

There are already two plans of succession to Mr. Smith mooted. One is the promotion of Deputy E. P. Dole. The other is the appointment of Judge Cooper, now Minister of Public Instruction and some tried man for Judge Cooper's place.

WEDDING ABROAD

Marriage of T. Clive Davies
and Edith M. Fox.

Some Particulars From a British
Paper—A Notable Company.
Dresses—Presents.

A copy of the Wimbledon and Putney Post, of July 15, containing an account of the marriage of Mr. T. Clive Davies to Miss Edith Marion Fox, was received by Mr. F. M. Swanzy in the mail brought by the Nelson. The ceremony took place on Tuesday, July 12, at St. Mary's Parish church, Wimbledon, England. The Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's officiated, assisted by the Rev. Stather Hunt, of Holy Trinity church, Tunbridge Wells. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Theo. H. Davies the wedding was a very quiet one and the service was not choral.

Miss Fox is pleasantly remembered by many who met her in Honolulu several years since. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fox, of Allyn Bank, The Downs, Wimbledon, where they have resided for some time. Mr. Fox has been a magistrate for over twenty years in Yorkshire and North Wales.

The Post says the bride was given away by her father. She was attired in white ivory satin, trimmed with mousseline de sole, with tulle veil of applique Brussels lace from her mother's veil, fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom, as was also her bouquet of white roses, white sweet peas, orange blossom and myrtle. In attendance as bridesmaids were the Misses Lena and Frances Fox (sisters) and Miss Agnes Fox (cousin). They wore fancy canopies over white silk with chiffon sashes, white chip hats trimmed with ostrich feathers and crimson roses, and enamel and pearl brooches, which with crimson bouquets were the gifts of the bridegroom. Mr. George F. Davies acted as best man, and the groomsmen were Messrs Geo. F. Davies, Harold Longson, and C. Berensford Fox.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, at which, among others, the following were present, some of whom are known in Honolulu: Sir Douglas and Lady Fox, Sir Richard and Lady Fitz-Herbert, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Cocking, Mr. W. H. and the Misses Davies, Messrs Arthur, Theo. and Harry Davies, Miss Alice Davies, Miss Violet Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Colin F. Jackson, Mr. Edgar Davies, Miss Winifred Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. R. Jackson, the Misses Dredge, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Walker, Miss Miss, Mrs.

and Mrs. Dredge. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Davies left for Scotland to spend the honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress consisted of grey voile over white silk, chiffon, white cloth cape, embroidered with silver, the gift of her sister Frances, and hat to match.

There were very many costly gifts, some of which were from Honolulu. The Post devotes nearly a column to their enumeration. A few of them were: Bride to bridegroom, dressing case and ivory foot rule; bridegroom to bride, diamond star, pearl and olive brooch, Bible, silver-mounted tortoiseshell opera glass, and collar dog; Mrs. Theo. H. Davies, dinner service and dressing bag; late Mr. Theo. H. Davies, opal, diamond and olive brooch; the bride's mother, diamond and sapphire ring, velvet and worked chair; the father and mother of the bride, pearl necklace and diamond pendant, Crown Worcester dessert service, two pictures; the bride's father, field glasses; the bride's mother, leather and silver-mounted working table set, and silver candlesticks; Misses Alice and Violet Davies handsome silver coffee pot and tea caddy; Miss Lena Fox, Crown Derby tea set; Miss Frances Fox, embroidered cape, Crown Derby coffee set; Mr. George F. Davies, handsome silver tea service; Messrs Arthur, Theo. and Harry Davies, cut glass and silver-mounted salad bowl. Mr. and Mrs. Davies will come to Honolulu shortly to take up permanent residence at Craigside.

ARTHUR SEWALL, SECOND.

The Young Son of the American
Minister Christened Yesterday.

The christening of Minister Sewall's baby boy at the American Legation at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon was such an elaborate and largely attended affair that it may better be termed a reception with the christening as the feature. Chaplain Frank Thompson of the Mohican performed the ceremony. Admiral Miller and Miss Newlands stood as god-parents. The child was named Arthur Sewall, after the distinguished father of the Minister. Many of the best people of the city were present. In fact the house was filled. The ceremony of the christening was performed at the first landing of the main staircase. On a small stand was placed the Bible and prayer book and a calash of water for the baptism. When the guests had arrived Chaplain Thompson descended the stairs followed by Miss Newlands and a nurse bearing the child. They were joined at the landing by Admiral Miller, Minister and Mrs. Sewall took up a position close by the stairway. The lower rooms were beautifully decorated for the occasion with asters, golden shower and palms. After the ceremony refreshments were served, and the health of Arthur Sewall 2nd was drunk. The Philadelphia band played on the lawn. For a short time there was also music by a stringed orchestra brought down by a wagonette in which were enthusiastic annexationists celebrating the Flag Raising.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

United States Patients Removed
From City to It Yesterday.

The new United States hospital at Independence Park was occupied yesterday for the first time. In the morning several patients were moved out there and comfortably quartered. By sundown fourteen from the Red Cross and Queen's hospital were in their new apartments. Last night there were three patients remaining at the Red Cross and two at the Queen's hospital. Two of these will be transferred to Independence Park this morning. Dr. Griffiths is in charge of the new hospital. Mrs. Lemon is the chief nurse. Mr. Harris is special nurse for Lieut. Hunt. Miss Moses will eventually be transferred from the Red Cross to the Park. Dr. Griffiths has ordered several hospital nurses from San Francisco.

ARE NOW IN CAMP.

New Yorkers in Tents on Kapiolani
Park Race Track.

The New York battalion went into camp on the race track at Kapiolani Park yesterday afternoon. Permission for the temporary camp and use of the grounds for drilling purposes was granted by the Park Commissioners. The Irwin tract mounds is being placed in condition and the camp will be transferred to it as soon as possible. The twenty-six engineers on the Charles Nelson are remaining aboard ship until the remainder of their battalion arrives on the Lakme, when they will join the camp at the park. Major Langitt stated last night that the matter of a location for the permanent barracks was still in abeyance. It may be settled today, or may have to wait several days or a week more. The major thinks it may be necessary to hold the temporary camp at the Park two months.

Capt. Pederson Remembered.

Captain Charles Pederson of the steamer Norea was the happy recipient at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon of a handsome silver cup presented by the citizens of Hilo in appreciation of his services in taking the first annexation news to the big island. George C. Beckley made the presentation in the presence of about a dozen friends of the genial skipper. The cup is a beauty. It has three handles. Between the first and second is an engraving of the Norea entering Hilo bay. Between the second and third are the American and Hawaiian flags draped together, and between the third and first is the inscription, particularizing the token and the date.

New Japanese Church.

The new Japanese Methodist church on River street was formerly dedicated at 2:30 yesterday. On the occasion the main auditorium, which is built for 250 people, and the annexes were crowded. Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris was in charge of the ceremonies. Addresses in Japanese were made by Dr. Harris, Rev. O. H. Gulick and the pastor, and talks in English by Rev. Hiram Bingham and Rev. G. L. Pearson. C. B. Ripley read the financial statement. Regular services were held in the church last evening, and tonight there will be a meeting of members and the first communion.

KNOWN DIPLOMAT

Ex-Minister Denby Re-
turning to the States.

Has Been Thirteen Years at Peking.
Some Views on the Eastern
Situation—China.

Charles Denby, ex-United States Minister to China, is a through passenger by the Belgic for his home in Indiana. He has just completed a long and valuable term of thirteen years at Peking, and left after his successor had been fully installed into the duties of the important office. Mr. Denby was sent to China by President Cleveland early in 1885 and was re-appointed by each succeeding administration, resigning a few months ago to return to his old home.

Mr. Denby is a man of commanding appearance. He is tall, of large physique and clean shaven. He is of the McKinley type, but a larger man. Though 65 years of age he is erect and active and has a sharp, discerning eye. Like many other diplomats he asks many questions but says little.

"There is little to report with respect to Oriental conditions," answered Mr. Denby. "Our relations just now with both China and Japan are most friendly. Yes, I believe China views the appearance of the United States in Oriental affairs with pleasure, and I am satisfied that the Chinese Government would like to see our country keep the Philippines. Of course, however, China is in a peculiar position and I fear her influence upon the situation would not bear with great force. Japan is unquestionably friendly to America. The sentiment of the press is that the country is largely in favor of American prestige in the Philippines, and certainly the Japanese would prefer the United States would keep the Islands to see them go back to Spain.

"Of course I cannot tell you what I think the United States will do with the Philippines, nor can I give you my ideas of what should be done. I left Peking on July 11, and at that time the situation in Manila was perhaps different from what it is now.

"I am glad the Hawaiian Islands have been gathered in. When here twelve years ago it struck me that the Islands must ultimately become American territory. Since then I have been a firm annexationist, and the more I studied the situation and watched our growing interests in the Orient, the clearer it dawned upon me that the proper time for a closer union between the two countries was at hand. America's trade in China has doubled in two years. Who can say what it will be in ten years more? By that time the Nicaragua canal may be completed, and these Islands will become the half way house for our great Oriental commerce."

Mr. Denby had a drive over the city yesterday afternoon. He found Honolulu rather smaller than some towns in China, but was nevertheless much impressed with the beauties of the Hawaiian metropolis. From Honolulu the ex-Minister will go direct to Washington to confer with President McKinley.

At home thirteen years ago Mr. Denby was a prominent lawyer. On account of his age he will probably not return again into active business life. Two of his sons are in General Miles' army. A third wanted to go but was stopped by his mother, being under age.

KENILWORTH.

Now Said-Captain Baker Died of
Fire Gas Poisoning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—D. B. Dearborn, New York agent of Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., the owner of the clipper ship Kenilworth, says that the rumor that Capt. Baker, his chief officer and cabin boy had been murdered at sea by the crew is untrue. A friend of Dearborn's received from Valparaiso the following cablegram relative to the Kenilworth, which was on a voyage from Hilo to New York with a cargo of sugar:

"Kenilworth put into Valparaiso 24th inst. An investigation was made. Her cargo of sugar took fire on the 5th inst. The captain, mate and Hobson died the same night from inhaling gases from the burning cargo. They were buried at sea. Measures to extinguish the fire have been taken."

OAHU COLLEGE

—AND—
Punahou Preparatory School.

For Catalogues, Address
P. A. HOSMER.

4999 1994 Honolulu, H. I.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

On account of the popular demand for the Advertiser's 12-Page Flag Day paper, a second edition has been printed in colors and is now ready for immediate delivery. To be had of the newsdealers and at publication office.

DID YOU EVER
SEE A SNOWSTORM
IN SUMMER?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow, so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg, 4 1/2 cents.

The day fire works, with an American flag first, were fine.

Janitor W. J. Smith, of the drill shed, is very ill at the Queen's hospital.

It is likely that the Bennington will soon relieve the Philadelphia here.

Mrs. William Haywood is expected to arrive on the Mariposa on the 17th. Miss Clarice Towne left on the Kinan Saturday for a short vacation on Hawaii.

Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School have their new catalogues ready for distribution.

Colonel Francis W. Parker, wife and party left by the Kinan on Saturday to visit Hilo and the volcano.

The new wharf at Hilo will be completed at once out of a balance in the treasury from the old Loan Fund.

John D. Spreckels sustained an injury in an accident at San Diego, but had about recovered on the 5th inst.

A large number of Ewa people, including Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie and Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were up for the Flag Raising.

The military boys say that they will take more interest than ever in the Regiment now. Still another company is forming already.

Kipahulu has declared a dividend of five per cent. It is not unlikely that Honokaa will "come again" with a ten per cent dividend today.

R. Rycroft, Miss Ivy Richardson, J. W. Matson and family, J. G. Serrao and Miss Hapal returned to Hilo by the Kinan on Saturday.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

At a Cabinet session held yesterday Louis T. Grant was granted a license to carry on a saloon business in connection with the Hilo hotel.

Capt. Kekai was the lone occupant of the Station house during the Flag Raising. Policemen, clerks, and even the turnkey, were at the Executive grounds.

The saluting of both the Hawaiian and American flags was from the N. G. Battery and from the guns of the U. S. F. S. Philadelphia and the U. S. S. Mohican.

Judge Stanley, Judge Perry, John A. Hassinger and Jas. A. Girvin did the "swearing in" at the Judiciary building and Judges Wilcox and Peterson at the Police Station.

Captain Parker of the Waialeale, George Ross, Geo. Harris and Morris Keohokaloie, will leave Wednesday for a three-days' trip around the island. They will go horseback.

Cashier Wm. White, of Fort street wharf will leave on a trip to the Coast in the near future. During his absence Purser Max Olroy of the W. G. Hall will take charge of the office.

Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris, head of the Methodist Missionary work among Japanese on the Pacific Coast and in

Hawaii, expects to sail by the Belgic tomorrow for his home in California.

James K. Kaulla took the oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday. Mr. Kaulla is a notary public. He is president of the Aloha Aina society.

The attorneys will again file a writ of prohibition in the Hamilton murder case, alleging that the proceedings are against the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. L. M. Johnson writes from Hongkong to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Greene. Mrs. Johnson and child are well. Col. L. M. is still with Aguinaldo.

Every member and ex-member of the First Company of Sharpshooters will assemble at Progress Hall Thursday evening, August 18, at 7:30 p. m. for the banquet.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. held at 12 o'clock noon yesterday George P. Castle was elected treasurer to succeed the late Edwin A. Jones.

A serious case of mango poisoning is reported from Emma Square, where a young lady has been suffering some time from the effects of eating a few of this common fruit.

The Y. M. C. A. has again thrown open its doors to the boys in Blue. Later in the week a formal reception will probably be given by the Association to the New Yorkers.

As the New Yorkers are not bound for the seat of war they will not be feasted by the citizens' committee. This decision was announced by W. G. Ashley yesterday afternoon.

Attorney-General Smith has sent his resignation to President Dole to take effect as soon as the normal status has been re-established in Hawaii. Mr. Smith will resume his private law business.

Kaulla, a guard at Oahu prison, was run over by one of the California Fruit Co's wagons near the Electric works Saturday morning and had a narrow escape. He was on a bicycle at the time.

The christening at American Minister Sewall's on Flag Day was photographed by Davey and in every view Admiral Miller is bravely and gracefully in the foreground with the lovely baby.

The New Yorkers have two boys and three dogs as mascots. One of the boys is from Jersey city and is in Company I; the other, in Company C, is from Sacramento. One of the dogs is named "Dewey."

The entire police force took the oath in the Station house yard at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Judge Wilcox administered it. J. J. Williams took a picture of the force in the act of "swearing in."

A number of bombs were set off in the streets near the corner of Hotel and Fort last Friday. The matter was frequently reported at the Station house, but the police seemed unable to locate the real offenders.

R. R. Berg, Harry Waterhouse, J. P. Cooke, Dr. Humphris and wife, Judge A. N. Kepoikal, E. Vander Naillen, H. Gilles and Adjutant Simonson were among the arrivals from Maui on the Claudine Saturday morning.

The Chamber of Commerce flag, received from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, was raised over the rooms on Merchant street when the regular flag went up on the Executive building at noon yesterday.

Arrangements for the new Honolulu plantation at Halawa have been concluded and work there will begin at once. Manager Low bought ninety-eight acres of land from the Government on Saturday for \$10,000.

The recessional "Star Spangled Banner" was played at St. Andrew's Cathedral at matins yesterday morning by Organist Wray Taylor. A prayer for the President of the United States and all others in authority was included in the liturgy.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker has been appointed a member of a commission to examine plans for a bridge across the Niagara river at Grant Island. The plans are subject to the approval of the United States and Canadian Governments.

When the Belgic left Yokohama a rumor was current there that the United States had occupied Marcus Island, near the Philippines. This property belongs to Capt. Rosehall of Honolulu and has been under the American flag some years.

Miss Newlands, Neve of Representative Newlands, of Nevada, father of the Joint Resolution of Annexation, was at the Flag Raising yesterday with her friend, Mrs. Sewall, whom she is visiting. Miss Newlands was presented by the Annexation Club with a bouquet and a Hawaiian pin—the Hawaiian coat of arms.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

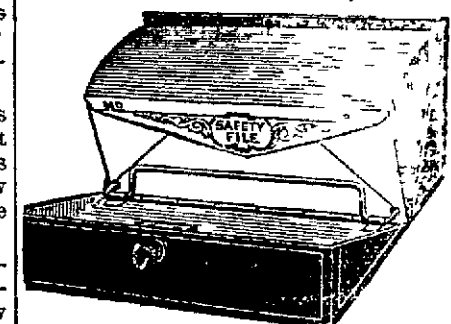
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning, the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12 *Tuesday.....Oct. 25
*Tuesday.....Aug. 23 *Friday.....Nov. 4
Friday.....Sept. 2 *Tuesday.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Sept. 13 *Friday.....Nov. 25
*Friday.....Sept. 23 *Tuesday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 4 *Friday.....Dec. 16
Friday.....Oct. 14 *Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning, the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Tuesday.....Aug. 9 *Friday.....Oct. 21
Friday.....Aug. 19 *Tuesday.....Nov. 1
Tuesday.....Aug. 30 *Friday.....Nov. 11
Friday.....Sept. 9 *Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Sept. 20 *Friday.....Dec. 2
Friday.....Sept. 30 *Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 11 *Friday.....Dec. 23

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A road carriage route the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Niihau, Kure, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be shipped at the risk of the shipper. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

DORICAUG. 20 BELGICAUG. 18

BELGICSEPT. 10 COPTICSEPT. 3

COPTICSEPT. 29 GAELICSEPT. 23

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For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

PEACE COST TOLD SPAIN

President McKinley Sends in a Plain Ultimatum.

THE DONS SPAR FOR TIME

Afraid of Revolution—Premier and Queen Ready to Submit—Philippines the Point of Difference.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is said on good authority today that the President has decided on the men to be selected for the Peace Commission.

Ex-President Harrison, according to the information at hand, is to be the chairman of the commission. Senator Cushman K. Davis will be the second member, and Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, is to be the third member.

It will not matter to the United States how many commissioners the Spanish Government names. It has usually been the case that the weaker country names the larger number of commissioners.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun cable from London says: A message of grave significance was received at the New York Sun's London office tonight from the Sun's Madrid correspondent. The following dispatch was received by the Sun's representative here, two hours after it was filed in Madrid.

"Result of conferences has not been filed by the Government, and has endangered negotiations. Sagasta's early resignation is mooted."

The conferences referred to in the dispatch are consultations which have been progressing for the past thirty-six hours between Sagasta and leaders of other parties and groups, including Robledo, who vehemently denounces the American terms. Inasmuch as the above message was sent by consent, and probably at the desire of the Spanish Government, it may, perhaps, be surmised that the underlying motive of the Spanish Cabinet is to induce the American Government to modify some of its demands by indicating that the domestic situation in Spain renders it impossible for Sagasta to yield to the present terms.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun cable from Madrid, dated August 6, 4:30 a. m., says: At a Cabinet meeting last night the Ministers agreed upon a reply to the United States, accepting the principal of the American terms without prejudice to the discussion of certain essential points regarding the Philippines. They will communicate their decision to the Queen Regent today. Her agreement is considered assured. It is now believed that Sagasta will continue in power. Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Works, believes that peace will be made on easier conditions than those announced.

MERRITT IS MASTER.

Aguinaldo Acknowledges Superiority of the American.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A cable to the Sun, dated Cavite, July 30 (via Hongkong Aug. 4), says: It is believed that the course that is being followed by General Merritt, commander of the American military forces here, will avert the threatened trouble with the insurgents.

Aguinaldo has asked the permission of Merritt to march his troops through the city after the Americans have captured it. He has also suggested to Merritt the formation of native regiments to be commanded by American officers.

The Astor battery of mountain artillery which has arrived here on the Newport is now in position on Mt. Alifan, a short distance from Manila.

Fathers Doherty and McKinnon, who came to Manila today under a flag of truce to see the Archbishop to impress on him the futility of further resistance on the part of the defenders of the city.

SPANISH OFFICERS

MANILA, Aug. 4.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says: The General San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for failing to hold the place without resistance. Colonel Ruiz, the second in command, committed suicide.

TERMS OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The ultimatum of the United States to Spain, as sent by President McKinley to the French Embassy, consists of three features.

Spain to abandon entirely and forever Cuba, Porto Rico and all neighboring possessions.

Guam, Ladrones Islands, to be held

by the United States as a coaling station.

Disposition and government of the Philippines to be settled by a commission.

There will not be a demand for indemnity.

It is believed that Spain will accept these terms within forty-eight hours. Meantime American military and naval operations continue.

AUGUSTI ASKS FOR AID.

MADRID, July 31, Noon.—The Governor General of Manila, telegraphing under date of July 25, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under Gen. Merritt.

HAWAIIAN TARIFF LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In accordance with a decision rendered by the Attorney General there will be no change in the law and regulations affecting tariff, immigration and tonnage tax between Hawaii and the United States until further legislation by Congress.

MARCH OF MILES.

No Desperate Defense of San Juan Expected.

PONCE (via St. Thomas, D. W. I.), Aug. 5.—Gen. Miles' army continues to advance steadily on Coamo. An American picket command had an exchange of shots with Spanish pickets on the outskirts of Llamas de Coamo, but none of the Americans were hit in the firing. Gen. Ernst's brigade, which is marching along the military road be-

PORTO RICO WILL NOW GIVE UP.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Government, through Sagasta, has telegraphed Captain General Machias at Porto Rico, instructing him to make such terms with the Americans as Toral did at Santiago. Sagasta says the island will inevitably fall into Miles' hands, and deplores any unnecessary loss of life.

BISMARCK IS DEAD

Ending Came as a Surprise to all of Europe.

Bulletins Had Reported Improvement—Confined to His Bed But a Few Days.

BERLIN, July 30—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight, aged 83.

The death of the ex-Chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the Prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unpublished than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the Prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion that there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90.

It appears that the ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuritis of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, and which was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20 when the Prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his doom reached the world.

The Prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died a natural death.

SPANISH FORCES IN PORTO RICO

PONCE, Aug. 4.—The Spanish forces are reported to be advancing through the mountainous region in addition to the regular forces in Aguadon on the road to San Juan. It is reported that the enemy is fortifying the route preparatory to holding the road if compelled to retreat. It is expected that the first serious fighting in Porto Rico will take place at that point, which is thirty-five miles from the road to San Juan. It is stated that about 2,000 Spanish regulars and volunteers are entrenched there.

HAWAII AND CANAL

One Thing Annexation Means to United States.

Opinions of Senators Morgan and Cullom—Representative Hitt, Commission on the Way.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Hawaiian commission, composed of Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama and Representative Hitt of Illinois, met here this morning and held informal talks with a number of business men.

Senator Morgan said the annexation of Hawaii would result in the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. Cuba was free, Porto Rico belonged to the United States, Hawaii was annexed and the canal was unavoidable. He was of the firm belief that in the next century the United States would be, by common consent, the leader of the nations of the earth.

Senator Cullom said the commission would look at the harbor at Hawaii and see what ought to be done to make it a great harbor. He said the Nicaraguan canal would be built.

Representative Hitt also spoke of the certainty of the Nicaraguan canal as one of the results of the war, as was a cable to Hawaii.

The commission left this evening for San Francisco, whence it will sail on August 10 for Hawaii.

Congressman Hitt was accompanied by his wife, his two sons and his Congressional clerk, Henry L. Hayes, secretary of the commission; Senator Cullom by Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgley of Springfield, his daughter and his stenographer, J. Castle Ridgeway; Senator Morgan by his son, George W., and a private secretary. The remainder of the party are D. A. Ray, disbursing officer; Albert S. Berry of Newport, Ky., sergeant-at-arms, and M. W. Blumenberg, stenographer.

"It is probable that as far as possible we will let the present laws governing the Hawaiian Islands stand," said Senator Cullom. "New ones will be needed and there may have to be numerous changes in the old ones. One subject that will need deep thought is that of contract labor. Included in this is the race and immigration questions. I have been in the Sandwich Islands and am familiar with the country and its needs," said Senator Morgan. "I expect that we shall be there until October studying the situation. Besides the population we will investigate the trade relations and commerce of the islands, but I can give no idea of the form of government we shall recommend. The territorial organization has been much talked of and it seems to be the general opinion that the people are not ready for statehood."

CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Gibraltar says: It is now an open secret that not a single fighting ship of Admiral Camara's squadron is in fit condition to go into action. The Pelayo's boilers have given out, the firing gear and turrets of the Carlos V. are unmanageable, the Audaz is completely used up by the recent excursion to Suez, and the armaments of the auxiliary cruisers are lamentably defective.

BENNINGTON COMING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant-Commander E. D. Taussig has been detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to command the gunboat Bennington, which is under orders to proceed to the Hawaiian Islands, relieving Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Mosher, who is ordered to command the Albatross. Lieutenant-Commander C. K. Curtis has been detached from command of the Albatross and ordered to the Bennington as executive officer.

STILL EXAMINED

The Call of August 2 says: Commissioner North received instructions yesterday morning to consider all persons coming from the Hawaiian Islands as foreign immigrants and examine them as to their right of admission into the country until further instructed.

GARCIA WINS A VICTORY.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 3.—The Spanish commander in Manzanillo, according to a report brought to this city by a Cuban courier, has written a letter to Gen. Garcia offering to surrender that place to the Cubans if Garcia will allow the Spanish troops to march out of the city with their arms.

Gen. Garcia's army is marching on

Holguin, and the Cuban leader is reported here to have gained a notable victory over Spanish regulars in fighting near Mayari. Many Spanish guerrillas, it is asserted by a Cuban courier, joined the insurgents before the battle, and Garcia captured the town of Mayari and took 500 Spanish prisoners.

PAGO-PAGO AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A Tribune Washington special says: The President has decided to make a practical use of the American rights at Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, and the establishment of a fully equipped naval coaling station there will be undertaken at once.

AUGUSTI WILL SURRENDER.

MANILA BAY, July 29, via Hongkong, Aug. 1.—No negotiations of an official character have been begun, but Rear Admiral Dewey has received information from Manila that Augusti will surrender when asked to do so.

The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
P. O. Box 196, Honolulu, H. I.
King and Bethel Streets.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments. No. 19 Kiahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Attends all Courts of the Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Streets, entrance, Hotel Fort.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU, Queen St. 215 Front St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.
General Commission Agents.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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Importers and Commission Merchants. King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise. Queen St., Honolulu.

Robert Lowers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke
LEWERS & COOKE.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort Street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.—Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security. W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sash, and Building Materials, all kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description made to order.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

O. HUSTACE
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
Hollister & Co.
—AGENTS—

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

+++

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS (With breast strap.)

GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

SURRY HARNESS.

EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.

DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

+++

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents. Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000
Total reinsurance 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,989.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
2—Paid up Capital—£250,000
3—Reserve Fund—£67,500 0 0
4—Fire Fund—£2,731,819 7 9
5—Life and Annuity Funds—£10,127,670 1 9
Total—£13,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch 1,561,577 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,876,611 1 9
Total—£3,438,189 4 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

FEVER THE ENEMY

Shafter's Men to be Taken From Santiago.

Climate Has Weakened all the Men. Letters to the Leader—The Transports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun cable from Santiago says: The protest sent from here regarding the holding of American troops in Santiago is not regarded as such by all the Generals and doctors, some of whom say it was only a simple statement to Washington declaring that the troops needed a change to become efficient for another campaign. The sickness among the troops affects 15 per cent of the whole number. Most of the sick men are suffering from malarial fever. There have been very few deaths.

The Department of Health is doing everything possible to clean the city, and already has had the effect of reducing the mortality from seventy-five per day to fifty.

A Sun special from Washington says: The Administration has become so deeply impressed with the necessity of withdrawing Shafter's army from Santiago at the earliest possible moment that all the transport vessels which the Quartermaster's Department can command have been ordered to Southeastern Cuba. The expedition of eighteen volunteer regiments under General Wade to Porto Rico has been postponed or abandoned in order that transportation may be provided to carry the Santiago troops to Montauk point.

General Shafter has appointed a board to inspect the men prior to embarkation.

This is what Col. Roosevelt had written to Gen. Shafter: In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we are all, as you know, unanimous in the view of what should be done in the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us; and it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September.

If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face fever with as much indifference as we faced bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers in the army in Cuba united in a round robin address to Gen. Shafter. It reads, in part:

We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the Army of Occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern coast of the United States; that it can be out of danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

CLARK HAS BROKEN DOWN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun special from Washington says: Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the battle ship Oregon, has been "condemned," to use the technical term, by a board of medical survey at Santiago, and ordered to the United States on the first naval vessel leaving for an American port.

Capt. Clark has broken down under the terrible strain to which he has been subjected in the last four months.

WILL BE HOSPITAL SHIPS

The Chronicle says that something official has at last been received in regard to the hospital ship. Dr. W. Corbuser, medical surveyor of the expeditionary forces for the Philippines, has reported to Mrs. W. B. Harrington, president of the California Red Cross, that he had received word that the transports Arizona and Scandia would, when they reached Manila, be converted into floating hospitals.

GEN. GRANT'S BRIGADE

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 4.—A part of General Grant's brigade is on the way to Porto Rico. The transport Hudson sailed at daylight this morning with the Third Battalion and half of the Second Battalion of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment.

TEN MORE PRIZES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received the full reports of the naval operations against Manzanillo on July 18. They show that much more damage was done than is generally understood. The reports

specify that no less than ten Spanish vessels were burned, sunk or destroyed.

THE FARRAGUT.

On the 4th, within five hours after her engines had been turned over for the first time the torpedo-boat destroyer Farragut, which has just been completed at the Union Iron Works, attained a speed of above twenty knots.

WAR NEWS NOTES.

The transports expected at Santiago to carry the Spanish troops back to Spain have not yet been heard from. Gen. Shafter will take action at once in order to improve the sanitary condition of the Spanish soldiers and their camp.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—The Merritt Wrecking Company has received advices that make it certain that the Infanta Maria Teresa is now floated and is in fairly good condition as to her machinery and boilers. She will shortly start for Norfolk under her own steam.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attention to reducing the expenses of the Navy Department. One of the first steps adopted by the Navy Department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary, but are owned by the Government, will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American liners, the Navy Department will surrender the vessels to their owners and cancel the charter.

A SAILOR'S LIFE

Brave Seaman of Charles Nelson Lost.

Went to the Rescue of a Would-Be Suicide—Soldier Bullock Seems to be Insane.

On the voyage from San Francisco the transport Chas. Nelson lost one of her sailors in the sea. The man had gone to the rescue of a soldier who had jumped overboard. An eye witness thus describes the accident:

"About 6:30 Wednesday evening Private Harry Bullock, of Company C, appeared on deck, minus hat, coat and shoes, and with a canteen thrown over his shoulders. Sitting down on a water cask, he calmly rolled and lit a cigarette, and after a few puffs sprang to the rail and with a 'good-bye boys' leaped into the sea. The cry of 'man overboard' rang through the ship, and numerous life preservers were thrown over. At the same time the engines were reversed and sailors manned a boat to the rescue. Just as the boat struck the water the forward tackle fouled and a heavy sea turned the men out. Seaman Charles Hill was struck and stunned in the accident, and sunk to rise no more.

The soldier, who was a most excellent swimmer, was quietly making his way toward the ship, scolding the life preservers floating in the water and apparently enjoying his bath. After some little time the soldier and the wrecked sailors were rescued. Hill, the man who lost his life, was a Scotchman, 35 years of age.

Investigation seemed to show that young Bullock was mentally deranged and his act was a deliberate attempt at suicide. It appears that he had serious business reverses just before going to war and that he brooded a great deal over his troubles on the way down. After his plunge into the sea he was placed under a strong guard and was locked in upon reaching Honolulu. He will be examined on his sanity.

REGIMENT NEW COLORS.

Correct History of the Flag Presented on Friday.

The American flag which was presented by President Dole to the First Regiment, N. G. H., on Friday last, was the flag carried by the Boston battalion, while garrisoned on shore duty during the American protectorate in 1893. It was the personal property of Lieut.-Commander Swinburne, who was in command of the battalion.

Upon the departure of the Boston from Honolulu, Lieut. Swinburne presented the flag to President and Mrs. Dole. Mr. Dole, in acknowledging the gift, expressed to Lieut. Swinburne the hope of having the flag carried by the Hawaiian forces upon the consummation of annexation. This was realized by the presentation on Friday and the subsequent march of the Hawaiian regiment to the landing with the colors.

Higher Courts.

Two minor divorce cases were disposed of in the Circuit Court Saturday morning.

S. L. Kekumano has petitioned the court to appoint himself guardian of the person and property of his young son.

In George Allwells vs E. A. Mott-Smith, administrator, assumpsit, demurrer of defendant has been overruled and the action now goes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the ruling.

Judgment has been entered for plaintiff in the ejectment matter of Rose Kamali vs. Mahai. This conclusion of the matter was sanctioned by the defendant.

Oaths and Citizens

At the Judiciary building Saturday ten under employees of the Government took the United States oath. Nearly all the men of the band were sworn in at the Interior office. As yet no provision has been made for swearing in "outside citizens."

A MAUI WEDDING

Mr. Nicholl and Miss K. W. Fleming the Couple.

Two Large Whales on the Beach. No Tax Appeal Cases—Summer Guests—A Birth.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Aug. 12.—During last evening, the 11th, at Grove Ranch, Makawao, Mr. William Scott Nicoll, book-keeper of Hamakua plantation, was married to Miss Katherine Wilson Fleming, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming. Miss Fleming was attended by her sisters, Misses Mary and Agnes Fleming, and Mr. Nicoll by Mr. Pullar of Pepeekeo, Hawaii. The ceremony was solemnized by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, of Paia Foreign Church at about 9 p. m. The interior decorations, of chains of plumaria and huge bunches of pink water lilies, were most effective.

A large number of elegant gifts were much admired. Those present were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Beckwith, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ogg, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hair, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Misses Agnes Fleming, M. E. Fleming, Alexander, Charlotte Turner, May Baldwin, May Damon, Knapp, Ward, Steele, Simpson, Ziegler, Nellie Alexander, Grace Dickey, Belle Dickey, Agnes Judd, Ellen Lyman, Esther Lyman, Claire Schweizer, Lottie Baldwin, Angela Crook, R. E. Crook, Irene Crook, Ethel Smith, Fanny Engle, Eliza Betts and Messrs. D. C. Lindsay, J. P. Cooke, W. F. Mossman, Harry Waterhouse, Herbert Dickey, Geo. Bailey, John Fleming, William Pullar, Wilson, S. Crook, Fred. Alexander, Lewis, Sam. Baldwin, Geo. Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll will spend their honeymoon at the old Green homestead in upper Makawao.

Today, at 12 o'clock, all Government officers have been officially summoned to appear at the court houses of their respective districts to take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. Bonds are also required to be given where necessary.

During Wednesday evening an enjoyable "musical" was given by Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Hamakua plantation in honor of her cousins, Misses Ellen and Esther Lyman of Hilo. All the musical selections were of a martial nature. Dr. McKibbin of Honolulu is the guest of his brother Alexander McKibbin of Puuomale, Makawao.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke are at Hailu.

On Monday the 8th a daughter was born to the wife of Manager D. C. Lindsay of Paia plantation.

There were no tax appeal cases on Maui this year.

Early on the morning of the 8th, Peter Makia, postmaster of Kihel killed two whales which were washed upon the Kihel beach. One was 26 feet and the other 32 feet in length.

Deputy Sheriff Robert Lindsay of Hana is taking Deputy Sheriff Scott's place at Walluku, while the latter is away on his vacation.

The schr. Albert Myer is expected to sail today for San Francisco with H. C. Co's sugar.

The weather is warm and dry.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD has published in connection with the CHLORODYNE, the following statement: "I have known the CHLORODYNE for many years, and I can say that it is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and for all the ailments of the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, etc."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is a mild medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, etc.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures all ailments of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d., and 6d. by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S. TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

1 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND NEWLAND CONFECTIONERY CO., Ltd., London, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Schooner Norma AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma, Capacity 60 Tons,

As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.

Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin.

The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan,

4938-12 1928-12 AUCTIONEER.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

